

be part of this government. I intend to continue working closely with the Government of Angola and with UNITA to achieve a lasting peace settlement and a vibrant democracy there. I hope the efforts of the United States have been helpful. I am confident that the Government of Angola has more than earned the recognition that the United States extends today.

Q. Mr. President, human rights sources are—how do you plan to approach the occupation of East Timor by Indonesia, sir? Could you elaborate on that—how do you plan to approach the problem of the East Timor?

The President. I don't want to talk about it today. We have discussed it, and we may have more to say about it later.

The Vice President. I think just before your question Bishop Tutu was about to say something.

Archbishop Tutu. Well, I just want to say how deeply thrilled I am at the President's announcement, because I have been speaking with the Assistant Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary for Africa yesterday and said, I couldn't understand how the United States could not recognize a government that was democratically elected. And they were very cagey in their responses. And I am really over the moon in a sense because I was going to raise this issue with the President in my capacity as President of the All Africa Conference of Churches in our appeal to the administration to reward democracy. And this is happening, and I am certain it will help the process in our continent where not all countries have had a good record on human rights. And I am very, very thrilled. If my complexion was different you would probably see better. *[Laughter]*

Q. —what message are you going to—the President about South Africa—the situation in South Africa today?

Archbishop Tutu. Well, I haven't yet spoken. I would have hoped we would do that and talk with you afterwards because, I mean, I don't think it is fair to say, I am going to say to the President—and I haven't said it yet.

White House Travel Office

Q. Mr. President, can we ask you if you feel you were fair in summarily dismissing some employees of this Government of long-standing without a hearing and leaving the impression perhaps that they may have committed criminal acts?

The President. I don't know. I'll have to refer to the Chief of Staff about that.

Q. We're speaking about the Travel Office, sir.

The President. I know. All I know about it is that I was told that the people who were in charge of administering in the White House found serious problems there and thought there was no alternative. I'll have to refer to them for any other questions. That is literally all I know about it. I know nothing else about it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:37 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. Archbishop Tutu referred to George Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Executive Order 12848—Federal Plan To Break the Cycle of Homelessness

May 19, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title II of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 11311–11320), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to provide for the streamlining and strengthening of the Nation's efforts to break the cycle of homelessness, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Federal member agencies acting through the Interagency Council on the Homeless, established under title II of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, shall develop a single coordinated Federal plan for breaking the cycle of existing

homelessness and for preventing future homelessness.

Sec. 2. The plan shall recommend Federal administrative and legislative initiatives necessary to carry out the plan and shall include a proposed schedule for implementing administrative initiatives and transmitting any necessary legislative proposals to the Congress. These initiatives and legislative proposals shall identify ways to streamline and consolidate, when appropriate, existing programs designed to assist homeless individuals and families.

Sec. 3. The plan shall make recommendations on how current funding programs can be redirected, if necessary, to provide links between housing, support, and education services and to promote coordination and cooperation among grantees, local housing and support service providers, school districts, and advocates for homeless individuals and families. The plan shall also provide recommendations on ways to encourage and support creative approaches and cost-effective, local efforts to break the cycle of existing homelessness and prevent future homelessness, including tying current homeless assistance programs to permanent housing assistance, local housing affordability strategies, or employment opportunities.

Sec. 4. To the extent practicable, the Council shall consult with representatives of State and local governments (including education agencies), nonprofit providers of services and housing for homeless individuals and families, advocates for homeless individuals and families, currently and formerly homeless individuals and families, and other interested parties.

Sec. 5. The Council shall submit the plan to the President no later than 9 months after the date of this order.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 19, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:22 p.m., May 19, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 20.

Proclamation 6562—National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1993

May 19, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

As Americans, we take great pride in our fine transportation system. This system links our vast Nation in an intricate network of highways, waterways, bridges, and mass transit systems. Our transportation infrastructure strengthens America by bringing people and communities closer together, spurring trade and commerce, and strengthening our manufacturing and military power.

Our Nation's transportation system plays a vital role in our national defense, both in times of crisis and in peace. It has carried U.S. Armed Forces to many regions of the world; it has quickly and safely moved the materials needed to protect our interests; and it has accelerated the delivery of supplies and personnel to thousands of hurricane victims in Florida and Louisiana.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways, begun in the 1950's, has served America's defense, business, and social needs extremely well in the last 50 years. As we enter the 21st century, we must find new, more cost-effective and efficient ways to travel and to transport goods in order to compete in the global economy. Our Nation must continue its commitment to technological and engineering excellence in order to ensure long-term military and industrial strength. At the same time, we recognize that a key challenge of our era is to harness technology to protect the health of our environment and our people. Technological breakthroughs can improve our quality of life, for example, by limiting airplane noise, increasing the speed of mass transit systems, or improving the reliability of tankers for oil transport. Transportation safety can improve dramatically with new technology and with concerted education efforts. American transportation, from airplanes to boats to school buses, already has a fine safe-